

King's College London

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

This paper is part of an examination of the College counting towards the award of a degree. Examinations are governed by the College Regulations under the authority of the Academic Board.

B.Sc. EXAMINATION

CP/2250 Mathematical Methods in Physics I

Summer 2001

Time allowed: THREE Hours

**Candidates should answer SIX parts of SECTION A,
and TWO questions from SECTION B.**

Separate answer books must be used for each Section of the paper.

The approximate mark for each part of a question is indicated in square brackets.

**You must not use your own calculator for this paper.
Where necessary, a College calculator will have been supplied.**

**TURN OVER WHEN INSTRUCTED
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SECTION A – Answer SIX parts of this section

- 1.1) Find the solution of the differential equation

$$2x \frac{dy}{dx} - y = \frac{1}{y},$$

which satisfies the boundary condition that $y = 0$ when $x = 1$.

[7 marks]

- 1.2) Find the solution of the differential equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 6\frac{dy}{dt} + 13y = 0,$$

which satisfies the boundary conditions that $y = 0$ and $dy/dt = 2$ when $t = 0$.

[7 marks]

- 1.3) Given that the scalar field
- $\phi = 1/u$
- where
- $u = (x^3 + y^3)^{1/3}$
- , calculate
- $\text{grad } \phi$
- .

[7 marks]

- 1.4) Find
- $\text{div } \mathbf{E}$
- and
- $\text{curl } \mathbf{E}$
- when
- $\mathbf{E} = x \sin y \mathbf{i} + \cos y \mathbf{j} + xy \mathbf{k}$
- . Is the field
- \mathbf{E}
- irrotational or solenoidal or neither?

[7 marks]

- 1.5) Calculate the eigenvalues of the matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

[7 marks]

- 1.6) A circular lamina of radius
- R
- centred at the origin has a mass density
- $\rho = \rho_0 \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$
- , where
- ρ_0
- is a constant. Using plane polar coordinates calculate the mass of the lamina.

[7 marks]

- 1.7) Given the vector field
- $\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{i} - z\mathbf{j} - y\mathbf{k}$
- calculate the surface integral
- $\int_S \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$
- where
- S
- is the square in the
- (x, y)
- plane with sides of unit length with one corner at the origin and the opposite corner at the point
- $(1, 1, 0)$
- .

[7 marks]

- 1.8) The Fourier series representation of the function $f(x) = |x|$ when $-T/2 < x < T/2$ is

$$F(f(x)) = \frac{T}{4} + \frac{T}{\pi^2} \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{((-1)^n - 1)}{n^2} \cos 2n\pi x/T.$$

Sketch the function $F(f(x))$ when $-3T/2 < x < 3T/2$ and find the sum of the series

$$1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{7^2} + \dots$$

[7 marks]

SECTION B – Answer TWO questions

- 2) The behaviour of a damped simple harmonic oscillator acted on by an external force $F(t)$ is determined by the differential equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 2k \frac{dy}{dt} + y = F(t),$$

where k is a damping constant.. What is the general solution of this equation when $k < 1$ and $F(t) = 0$?

[6 marks]

What is the solution which satisfies the boundary conditions that $y = 1$ and $dy/dt = 0$ when $t = 0$?

[7 marks]

Briefly describe in words the behaviour of your solution for y as a function of time t .

[2 marks]

Show that the solution has successive maxima and minima at times t_m given by

$$t_m = \frac{n\pi}{\sqrt{1-k^2}},$$

where $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

[6 marks]

If the driving force is given by $F(t) = \sin \omega t$, where ω is an angular frequency, find the solution for $y(t)$ applicable when $kt \gg 1$.

[9 marks]

- 3) Three bacterial species eat each other but are also supplied with food from an external source. The rate of change of the number N_i of each species i is given by the set of coupled differential equations

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dN_1}{dt} &= -N_1 + 2N_2 + N_3 \\ \frac{dN_2}{dt} &= 2N_1 + 3N_2 \\ \frac{dN_3}{dt} &= N_1 + 3N_3.\end{aligned}$$

By assuming a solution of the form $\mathbf{N} = \mathbf{a}e^{\lambda t}$, where

$$\mathbf{N} = \begin{pmatrix} N_1 \\ N_2 \\ N_3 \end{pmatrix},$$

deduce that there is a matrix A such that

$$A\mathbf{a} = \lambda\mathbf{a}.$$

[5 marks]

Show that two of the eigenvalues of A are -2 and 3, and find the other eigenvalue and all the eigenvectors.

[15 marks]

Thence write down the general solution of the equations for \mathbf{N} .

[4 marks]

If the initial condition at time $t = 0$ is that $\mathbf{N} = (N_0, 0, 0)$ show that, when $t \gg 0$,

$$2N_1 = N_2 = 2N_3 = \frac{N_0}{3}e^{4t}.$$

[6 marks]

4) Calculate $\text{div} \mathbf{A}$ and $\text{curl} \mathbf{A}$ when $\mathbf{A} = -y\mathbf{i} + z\mathbf{k}$, and verify directly that

$$\text{curl} \text{curl} \mathbf{A} = \text{grad} \text{div} \mathbf{A} - \nabla^2 \mathbf{A}.$$

[7 marks]

The transformation from Cartesian coordinates (x, y, z) to cylindrical coordinates (r, θ, z') is given by

$$x = r \cos \theta, \quad y = r \sin \theta, \quad z = z'.$$

Find the Jacobian of the transformation.

[4 marks]

Stokes' theorem states that

$$\int_S \text{curl} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_C \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{r},$$

where \mathbf{A} is a vector field and C is the boundary of a regular open surface S . Verify Stokes' theorem directly for the vector field \mathbf{A} given above, when S is the surface of the tin can bounded by $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, $z = 0$ and $z = a$, where a is a constant, with the open end of the can at $z = 0$.

[13 marks]

Use Gauss' theorem to show that

$$\int_{S'} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \pi a,$$

where S' is the closed surface given by S (above) and the plane $z = 0$.

[6 marks]

- 5) The complex Fourier series of a function $f(x)$ in the range $0 < x < T$ has the form

$$F(f(x)) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n \exp(2in\pi x/T)$$

where

$$c_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(x) \exp(-2in\pi x/T) dx.$$

Sketch the function

$$f(x) = x$$

for x in the interval $0 < x < T$, and sketch the Fourier series representation of $f(x)$ over the range $-T < x < 3T$.

[5 marks]

Show that the Fourier series representation of $f(x)$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} F(f(x)) &= \frac{T}{2} - \frac{T}{2i\pi} \sum_{\substack{n=-\infty \\ n \neq 0}}^{\infty} \frac{\exp(2in\pi x/T)}{n} \\ &= \frac{T}{2} - \frac{T}{\pi} \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{\sin(2n\pi x/T)}{n}. \end{aligned}$$

[10 marks]

Does the value of the Fourier series representation agree with what you expect at the points $x = T/2$ and $x = T$?

[5 marks]

By considering the value of the Fourier series at $x = T/4$, show that

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \dots$$

[5 marks]

Use Parseval's theorem to show that

$$\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}.$$

[5 marks]